

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

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THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16, 1847.

For President,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA,
Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

WHAT'S THE HOPE OF PEACE.

Alas! we fear, there is none, not the least. There is no evidence in the language of the protocol of negotiations, that the enemy has been humbled. He speaks as one armed with power and strong in his defence and offence. There is no sign of peace, no shadowing forth of the thing to come. Peace is talked about, but the heart of the enemy shows no symptoms of a disposition for peace. All is warlike. All looks like war, like years of war.

The Union too does not believe in the success of the negotiations before Mexico. It forebodes its disbelief in its last two number as clearly as it is necessary to do. Mr. Trist, of course, knew, after his two interviews with the Mexicans, whether there were any hopes of peace, and he has no doubt communicated to the Secretary of State his opinion in the premises. Those opinions could not have been favorable, or the Union's language would be different from what it is. We take it that Mr. Trist has written that there is no chance of a peace. It is reasonable to suppose that if it were otherwise, Mr. Buchanan would not lose the opportunity of blowing forth the fact to the nation. This peaceful Administration would glory in the circumstance.

A careful consideration of the intelligence published in the New Orleans Picayune is sufficient to convince any unprejudiced mind that—

—troubles deep and dark,

lie below the surface of things as they stood at Mexico at the date of Mr. Kendall's last letter. Mexico is fighting for her hearthstones. Will she give up? There is a great deal of "human nature in man," says the old philosopher. Can we expect the Mexicans to do what we would never do? Is not the motto of "victory or death," the national sentiment of Americans? Why should it not be of Mexicans?

Shall we applaud this sentiment in ourselves and condemn it in others? But you will say, what is a conquered people to do but to submit? Are the Mexicans a conquered people? Far from it. They are not even an humbled people. That they see the superiority of Americans, it is foolish to doubt, but it is natural for them to fight on, though they see and feel and know this superiority. And to our minds, it is evident, that they never mean to give up, at least so long as our terms of a peace involving a cession of Mexican territory in the presence of our victorious arms. We have always believed that a peace would speedily follow, if we were to disclaim all idea of dismembering the territory of Mexico, beyond the Rio Grande. But this responsibility belongs to the Administration. Will they assume it? We think they will if Congress so advise. Will Congress so advise? It is possible it will, if Mr. Trist's propositions are rejected and the war continues.

The future is full of deep interest to this nation, to the Mexican people. What will take place it is impossible to predict with certainty, because we have at the head of American affairs a President whose chief merit lies in his obstinacy, and in his desire to make the war a political stalking-horse to ride into power upon a second time.

¶ We should like to know what Mr. Benton will say to the article from the Louisville Journal in another column? We hope that the person who sent him our paper on the 23d of August will send him a copy of to-day's National Whig. Perhaps it will elicit a letter to us forbidding us to republish what the Journal says of his Excellency!

At a recent meeting of the Whigs in Liberty County, Georgia, the following resolution was adopted. The Taylor fire burns brighter than ever.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country in the prospect of deliverance from the violence of partisan feelings and the danger of partisan warfare, and we look to Gen. Zachary Taylor, the man of valor, patriotism and wisdom, as the great leader to conduct us to this desired condition and bring back our former prosperity.

¶ Gov. Brown of Mississippi will have his pretensions to a seat in Congress contested by Alonzo G. Mayers, a Republican Taylor candidate.

It is a great satisfaction to know, that in case of sickness or accident to Gen. Scott, that so able an officer as General Patterson will be on the spot to assume the command, as he is the senior Major General in the service of the U. States, after Generals Scott and Taylor. [New Orleans Bulletin.]

Oh!!!

General Patterson, Major Polk, and Colonel Abernethy, arrived at Montgomery, Ala., on the 9th instant, post haste for Mexico. The Major charge upon the Mexicans will doubtless be equal to his charge upon the Neapolitans!

Charles Jared Ingersoll. We learn from undoubted authority that this gentleman will take ground against the Administration in the next Congress, and the authority is his own declaration made without reserve to individuals of his acquaintance. But we repose not the least faith in Mr. I.'s declarations. He has been two long in the Democratic traces to be comfortable out of them.

¶ Garbille, the sculptor, had arrived at Gen. Taylor's camp, at last date, and though he had been robbed of all his tools and plaster had made a new set of tools out of asses bones, and had found a plastic clay in the neighborhood, with which he was going ahead in his pleasant labor of taking a bust of old Buena Vista. They speak highly of his skill.

¶ Lord is now being shipped from Boston to New Orleans!

¶ The Quincy, Ill., Whig, assures us that Judge McLean is for Gen. Taylor, as our next President.

THE SECOND FLASHING OF THE TRUTH.

By Riddle & Co.'s Express the N. Orleans of the 9th instant is at hand with the rest of Mr. Kendall's correspondence.

It appears that the defeat of Santa Ana was complete, and that the city of Mexico was at our mercy at last date.

The enemy's force in the city numbered 20,000 men on the 29th of August.

The New York Regiment suffered severely. Col. Butler was shot twice, once in the leg, and once in the head, while leading on his regiment.

Our great loss was in the attack upon the works of Churubusco. There was no reconnoitering of these works, but our men rushed upon them pell-mell.

The passing and repassing of white flags for the days after the battle up to the 29th ult. are represented by Mr. Kendall to be amusing enough. He says that the Mexicans can beat us at that.

The Armistice, Mr. K. says, produced universal dissatisfaction in our army. Natural enough, but not a proof of the army's wisdom.

It seems that after the battle of the 20th, Thornton, Secretary to British Embassy, and Mackintosh, the English Merchant, and Arangoiz, and Mora, visited General Scott. After they returned Scott wrote a letter to the Mexican authorities hinting at an armistice, which hint was instantly taken and negotiations followed.

Mr. Kendall has no faith that peace will follow these negotiations. Nor has any body else—out of bedlam. Mr. Kendall regards the whole affair as one of Santa Ana's tricks.

Santa Ana and Valencia accuse each other of having lost the capital, and each orders the other to be shot!

Rumors that Paredes and Bustamante were advancing upon the capital with large armies. The Riley Despatch, 72 in number, will probably be all hung—a deserved fate for the scoundrels.

General Scott's wound, at the last hour of writing, caused him much uneasiness. If any fatality should befall him, God help our army, for the command would not devolve upon Worth, but upon Mr. Polk's paper Generals.

Valencia is at Toluca. He was drunk on the night of the 19th ult., and promoted all his officers for standing to their guns that day, when we were not returning their fire.

At one time at the battle of Churubusco our army was only prevented from capturing the whole of Santa Ana's army by the impetuosity of the division marching in front.

A Mexican mail for Morilla was captured on the 21st. Its letters acknowledge an entire defeat of the enemy.

Mr. K. says that three interests were at work for peace—1. American gold (the three millions)—2. Santa Ana himself—3. The British Minister.

On the 27th ult. one of our wagon trains which went to the city for supplies was driven back after all kinds of insults were heaped upon the men, in which the Mexican women even bore a part.

Major Gaines and Midshipman Rogers were in the battles of the 18th and 20th as staff officers.

The negotiations are represented by Mr. K. as stormy and unsatisfactory. The Mexicans insisted upon the Nueces as our west boundary.

MEXICAN MEETING.

Gen. Scott wrote as follows to Santa Ana on the 21st of August:

Too much blood has already been shed in this unnatural war between the two great republics of this continent. It is time that the differences between them should be amicably and honorably settled, and it is known to your Excellency that a commissioner on the part of the United States, clothed with full powers to that end, is with this army. To enable the two republics to enter on negotiations, I am willing to sign, on reasonable terms, a short armistice. I shall wait with impatience until tomorrow morning for a direct answer to this communication; but shall in the meantime seize and occupy such positions outside of the capital as I may deem necessary to the shelter and comfort of this army.

On the same day Alcala, the Mexican Secretary of War, replied in the following upbraiding strain. Tell us, if there be any peace in this letter?

It is certainly lamentable that in consequence of the disregard of the rights of the Mexican Republic, the shedding of blood has become inevitable between the first republics of the American continent; and your Excellency with great propriety qualifies this war as unnatural as well as on account of its origin as the antecedents of two people identified by their relations and their interests. The proposition of an armistice to terminate this scandal has been received with pleasure by his Excellency the President, commander in chief, as it will enable the propositions to be entertained which the commissioner of the President of the United States may make for the honorable termination of the war.

His Excellency also instructs me to communicate his satisfaction that the army of the U. States should occupy convenient and fitting quarters, trusting and hoping that they will be out of reach of the fire of the Mexican fortifications.

The 'Native American' National Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia last week, at a late hour on Friday night nominated General Zachary Taylor, of Mississippi, for President. [National Intelligencer.]

The Native American Convention did not do such thing. They "recommended" Gen. Taylor of Louisiana to the People of the United States for President." This is the language of the resolution.

Midshipman Pollock, of the U. S. steamer Michigan is in jail at Buffalo for trying to kill Mr. Jewitt of the Commercial Journal of that city.

Grund, the philosopher of the Baltimore Sun, says that we shall have peace in a few days with one portion of the enemy, while the other portion will have to be flogged into it!

The two pieces lost at the battle of Buena Vista were retaken by the same company which lost them!

A few days ago a man in a drunken fit attacked and beat his wife and her aged mother at Norfolk. The brother of the wife retaliated upon the husband and killed him.

A Whig meeting recently held in Midland co., Penn., recommended Gen. Scott to the Whig National Convention for President.

LETTER FROM COL. BENTON.

THE FREMONT CASE.

BLUE LICK, KY., Sept. 3, 1847.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your note of the 19th ultimo, and the paper enclosed. If the article to which you called my attention merely concerned myself, I should leave it to do its office, without saying a word to lessen or impair its force; but as the design is to injure Colonel Fremont by representing me as preferring charges against him, and becoming his prosecutor, merely to obtain sham acquittal, I think proper to say, (and to give you leave to publish it,) that I have preferred no charges against Colonel Fremont, and have not become his prosecutor, but that I did send to the War Office the charges made against him by others, and gave the names of the supposed writers as witnesses to prove what they wrote, at the same time expressing my disbelief of their truth, and asking a court martial. An article from the Missouri Republican was one of those sent; others from other papers were also sent. Nothing was added to them, or taken from them. The charges were sent exactly as published, and were the charges of the publishers and writers, not mine, and it is they who are to be summoned to prove them. They (the writers and publishers) will be summoned, and all other witnesses that they want summoned, and all the charges tried which they have preferred, or shall prefer, or which any other person shall prefer. The trial which I have asked for is intended to be a real one, and not a "farce," or a "white-washing," as the editor of the Republican supposes. It shall cover everything imputed, or to be imputed, against Colonel Fremont; and his accusers shall all be witnesses. If, under these circumstances, it becomes a "farce," and a whitewashing affair," the fault will be their own.

I am here with Mrs. Benton, for the benefit of her health, which is such as not to admit of my leaving her to go on to Missouri this fall. This must be my apology to my southern friends, whom I expected to visit this month.

Yours, truly and respectfully,
THOS. H. BENTON.

F. R. CONWAY, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. We have advices from a portion of benighted Africa, up to the 4th of June last. Civilization is making rapid strides. Cotton is cultivated at Natal. There was a prospect of peace with the Kafir savages whom civilization was beating into some sense of human responsibility. An importation of Germans had been decided on. We believe that the black darkness of Africa is to be penetrated with the light of Christianity from this end of that continent.

The English House of Manning and McIntosh in the city of Mexico despatched a messenger to England via Tampico, immediately after the armistice. He reached New Orleans on the 7th, and aimed to be in time for the Boston steamer of the 16th instant. It is thought his mission has something to do with Mexican bonds, &c.

A mutiny in the North Carolina Regiment at Buena Vista, against its Colonel Paine, was promptly quelled by him on the 15th inst. He killed one man in the emeute. Cause of mutiny—rigidity of discipline on his part.

¶ It is said, to-day, that Robert Tyler, has been appointed charge to Naples. We don't believe one word of it. It is not in character with Mr. Polk to make such an appointment.

It is said that peaches and cream are positively good for consumption.

Natchez Courier.

For the consumption of the peaches and cream!

A boy had a lot of Chesnuts, which, when he counted by twos, by threes, by fours, by fives and sixes, there was always one left, but when he counted them by sevens, there were none left. How many had he? [N. Orleans Bulletin.]

Now, for it: Who'll crack this nut?

A correspondent at Rock Island, Illinois, writes us that General Taylor will carry every voter of every shade of politics in that region with him for President.

A correspondent at Columbus, Mississippi, is of opinion that Col. McClung will not be able to carry the district for Congress. We hope he is mistaken.

It is estimated that since the birth of Christ 580 millions of human beings have fallen victims to intemperance, that is, been killed by intoxicating drinks. Frightful! Terrible!

Mrs. Birney, of Harrison county, Ohio, is in the habit of preaching in her sleep with an eloquence truly overpowering.

Deshong has sent us a letter to publish respecting his mathematical powers, and promises us a set of his rules in payment. Let him send the rules in advance, and if they are what he says they are, we will comply with his request.

¶ General Taylor has been nominated for the Presidency by two-thirds of the counties in Kentucky. The ball is rolling on!

¶ A tremendous Taylor meeting, Hon. J. B. Anthony presiding, was held in Williamsport, Pa., a few days ago. "Oh, have you heard the news from old Keystone—stone!"

General Taylor in Bedford. Hon. Job Mann, member elect to the next Congress, presided at a Taylor meeting recently held in this county. The meeting pledged old Zach a vote equal to that thrown for old Hickory.

¶ Look out for McArt, the famous burglar. He has escaped from the Pittsburg Penitentiary.

¶ Jacob Ford, a Revolutionary soldier aged 85 years, has been gathered to his fathers near Paris in Missouri.

¶ Willard P. Hall, a member of the next Congress, arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Santa Fe, a few days ago.

¶ Mr. Brown will visit Washington with his portrait of Gen. Taylor. The advent only of the living Old Hero would be adequate to call out a larger crowd to look upon his features.

A CHURCH FESTIVAL IN MEXICO.

CAMP BUENA VISTA, Aug. 12, 1847.

Last Sunday was a great church day, the anniversary of the Transfiguration of Christ, and the solemn mass of the Catholic Church usual on the occasion was performed at Saltillo. The services took place in the "Chapel of our Lord," which is in the Cathedral and communicates with the Great Chapel. It is fitted up with a better regard for taste than almost any that I have seen, and its appearance on Sunday morning was very fine. It is quite spacious, and the roof is supported by eight pillars and arched. The back of the chapel, or altar piece, is richly wrought and heavily gilded, and ornamented with a number of carved figures representing saints and apostles. It occupies the whole end of the chapel, and was lighted to the very ceiling with candles; in the centre, over the altar in an alcove, is a figure of our Saviour, the size of life, upon a richly milled cross, and there are several other figures of the crucifixion, and one large wax figure of Christ in the tomb, in different parts of the church. The altar was exquisitely decorated with artificial flowers and brilliantly lighted, and the only thing about it in bad taste was a number of cheap looking glasses, with very ordinary frames, worthy of the bar-room of a country tavern in New England. In different parts of the church the national colors were displayed, and wherever a candle could be put there was one burning. To me the most attractive part of the ceremony was the splendid martial music, the effect of which was extremely fine. There were a number of wind instruments, and a bass and kettle drum, which, combined with the organ, rendered the martial airs which they played very effective. It was rather singular to hear marches as a part of a church ceremony, but they played them that day, and not only martial airs, but at one time, as the priest was about concluding one portion of the ceremony and going out to deck himself in other robes, the band struck up the "Cachua," and executed it brilliantly, too. The church was filled with men, women and children, coming and going all the time, and it was a little odd to strangers to see their movements. Many of the females, as soon as they had entered and covered themselves with holy water, would plump down upon their knees, and after telling some prayer would work their way up as near to the altar as possible on their knees, keeping, apparently, perfect time with the music. Usually there is a great procession, I am told, in which never so many virgins, in spotless white garments, emblematic of purity, take part. Alas, poor Mexico! the garment is the only evidence of the purity of her daughters in ninety cases out of a hundred, so terrible is the moral condition of the country. This is no idle assertion, but susceptible of the clearest proof. Perhaps it is a happy thing that the mass of the Mexican people pay such blind adoration to the priests and believe so implicitly in their power of forgiveness for all offences. Your Mexican cut-throat will murder his victim, and walking into church a few hours after, pop down on his knees, cross himself a few times, mutter a few prayers of which he does not understand the meaning, and come out with the priests blessing and a conscience as clear as a whistle, ready for the next customer. Perhaps I am going rather too far, but I have strong evidence daily before my eyes. I do not mean to say anything against the true catholic religion but against those who only use it as an instrument to encourage evil and keep men in woful ignorance. Heaven save the country that is ruled by such priestcraft as Mexico.

New Orleans Picayune.

Emancipation of the negro slaves in French Guiana, has been virtually effected by the election of a colonial council favorable to it.

¶ A quondam police man was shot at in New Orleans on the 7th inst., and received five balls in his body. Enough for one time!

¶ The order from Washington to take away the forces under Old Zach, created great indignation in the breasts of the soldiers in his camp and along his line.

¶ The news of the slaughter which befel the South Carolina Regiment, created great excitement in Charleston.

¶ There is a terrible epidemic prevailing in the far west. It is the pocket ache. Every body is seized with it. We regret to announce that it is making its appearance in this city. Several of our best citizens have been struck down with it. A full purse of gold, when placed in the pocket, is the only cure for it.

¶ P. T. Landry, Surveyor General of Louisiana, is the Democratic candidate for the next Congress against Mr. Thibodeaux.

¶ The Albany Evening Journal should not be too sure of what the Whig National Convention will do or not do.

¶ The Feliciana Whig, printed at Clinton, La., goes it "hot and heavy" for Old Zach for President. It is edited by Mr. Skipwith, formerly a State Senator.

¶ We publish to-day a characteristic letter from Mr. Benton to Mr. Conway. How like the Indian "me big man, big man me!"

¶ They are going to reprint the *Moniteur* newspaper in France. A dangerous experiment upon the sensibilities of a people like the French. It may produce another revolution.

¶ Recently a man spit in the face of another in the Court House, at Donaldsonville, La., while the Court was sitting, whereupon the Judge instantly fined the spitter \$25, which was paid—the spitter remaining a passive spectator all the while.

¶ For the 24 hours ending 6 P. M., the 7th inst., 124 persons were buried in the New Orleans cemeteries, of whom 94 died of yellow fever.

A Stork—Bristol, Pa., has just elected a Whig child, Burgess—a thing unprecedented.

¶ Major Gilpin says, that Gen. Taylor's report of the cowardly conduct of the Missouri Volunteers at the battle of Osceola, is a great lie, that the brave conduct of the Missouri Volunteers at Brazos proves it to be so! This Major Gilpin is fishing for an office.

The Illinois and Chicago Canal is nearly finished.

MR. BENTON AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

On the 17th ult., an article appeared in this paper, says the Louisville Journal, stating that Mr. Benton, while in a town in the interior of this State a few days previous, got into a conversation on the subject of the Mexican war, in which he denounced the whole management of the war, and stated that he intended to go to Washington and make a speech which should be the greatest of his life. It was further stated that he declared wrath full against the Administration, and that his tirade was kept up for a full hour.

This statement has been copied into many newspapers. The National Whig, published at Washington City, also republished it, whereupon Mr. Benton, then at the seat of Government, addressed the subjoined note to its editors:

To the Editors of the National Whig: GENTLEMEN: On seeing the article from the Louisville Journal, headed "Mr. Benton and Mr. Polk," in your paper of this day, I have to request that the paper be no longer left at my house.

Yours respectfully,
August 23, 1847. THOS. H. BENTON

It will be seen that Mr. Benton does not deny the truth of the statement. He only makes its publication in the National Whig a pretext for ordering the discontinuance of that paper. He did not deny that, at a certain town in Kentucky, he denounced Mr. Polk's Administration as we stated he did, neither will he deny it. He knows that the statement is substantially true, and that it can be proved to be true.

The Government editor, in noticing our statement in connection with Mr. Benton's order to have the National Whig discontinued, assumes that Mr. Benton's conduct "puts the extinguisher upon this article." Had Mr. Benton denied its truth, the Union would have had some ground for its hasty and unsupported contradiction. Let Mr. Benton come out and deny our statement if he chooses. Until he does so we shall merely affirm its truth. When he denies it, we shall prove it.

The editor of the Washington Union says that he "understands from the most respectable authority," that there is not the slightest foundation for the article. What "authority" does he refer to? We venture to say that Mr. Benton did not authorize him to contradict our article. When the Missouri Senator contradicts it, we shall get an amount of proof from Harrodsburg in support of our statement, that will be perfectly satisfactory to every man in the country.

THE CHILD'S DREAM.

"Oh! I have had a dream, mother,
So beautiful and strange;
Would I could sleep on, mother,
And the dream never change!"

"What hast thou dreamed, my dear one?
Thy look is bright and wild;
Thy mother's ear is ready,
To listen to her child."

"I dreamed I lay asleep, mother,
Beneath an orange tree,
When a white bird came and sang, mother,
So sweetly unto me;
Though it woke me with its warbling,
Its notes were soft and low,
And it made me rise and follow,
Wherever it might go."

"It led me on and on, mother,
Through groves and realms of light,
Until it came to one, mother,
Which dazzled—'twas so bright.
An angel form drew near,
And bade me welcome thither,
Nor pain nor sorrow fear."

"I knew not aught there, mother,
I only felt 'twas bliss,
And joined that white bird's song, mother,
O' that thou hadst seen this!"

"Yes, dearest to thy mother,
Such happiness is given—
The Holy Spirit was that bird,
That groined of light was Heaven!"

¶ A British Frigate at St. Helena recently took, by force, from an American ship, in the harbor of St. Helena, the clothes and bed of a seaman, who had deserted from said ship, and enlisted aboard the steamer. "Free Trade and sailor's rights!"—even to their clothes, say we.

¶ The Colonel John Taylor, who recently arrived in our city is not a brother of the General, but a distant relative.

¶ We are glad to see that the Fredrick Examiner and Hagerstown Torch Light have sounded the alarm we gave a few days ago respecting the designs of the Administration to colonize voters in Maryland. We tell our Maryland friends again that there are "Indians about."

We read of movements of troops from St. Louis to Vera Cruz and Santa Fe.

PHILADELPHIA, 15th Sept.
Stocks firmer; Flour, no buyers at \$5 31—No change in Wheat, 110 to 120c. Oats 40c; Rye 75c; Whiskey 26 to 27c; Groceries quiet, Weather clear.

PITTSBURGH, 15th Sept.
Weather clear; River falling; Flour declining, 44 75; Wheat 100 to 102c; Corn 36 to 38 cts; Whiskey 22 to 23c; Provisions heavy.

BALTIMORE, 16th Sept.
More inquiry for flour; Sales of 600 bbls at \$5 25; Corn meal \$3 50; Wheat 100 to 115; Corn 55 to 60c; No change in any thing else.

CITY AFFAIRS.

PORT OF WASHINGTON.

SEPTEMBER 16.—Arrivals up to 2 o'clock P. M.
Steamer Columbia, Geo. Guyler, master, freight to the District; Baltimore
Sally Ann, John Wheeler, master, wood to A. Clark, river
Way Marker, William Purdy, master, wood to A. Clark, river
Osceola, Jas Mitchell, master, freight and passengers to the District; Norfolk
The Osceola was prevented from making her regular trip, by reason of the rough weather.

CANAL TRADE, WASHINGTON.

SEPTEMBER 16.—Arrivals up to 1 o'clock P. M.
Canal boat Fox, and for Mr. Page
Canal boat Way Mark, wood for H. Haislip
Canal boat Long John, and for Mr. Swartz.

SEPTEMBER 16.
Canal boat Lion, wood for J. Hill
Canal boat Champion, wood for W. Warder
Canal boat Phenix, wood for Mr. Donahue
Canal boat Oscar, wood for J. Hill
Canal boat Blackbird, wood for J. Hill
Canal boat Hero, wood for several citizens
Canal boat Fashion, wood for J. Hill
Canal boat Gen Case, wood for G. H. Cockrell
Canal boat Old Dominion, wood for E. Walters.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN, D. C.

ARRIVED, Sept. 15.
Sch'r Washington, Powell, New York, to F. & A. H. Dodge; freight for the District.
Sailed.
Brig Analostan, Dorry, for St. Thomas.
CANAL TRADE, GEORGETOWN.
ARRIVED, Sept. 15.
Ellen Douglas, 31 miles, 1,315 bush. wheat, 601 b. corn
Jno G Stone, 11 miles, wood
W S Elzin, 100 miles, 400 bbls lime
Gen. Taylor, 55 miles, 1,800 bush. wheat
Five boats have departed since yesterday, with assorted cargoes, for various points along the canal.

STEAMER OSCEOLA.—We stated yesterday that this steamer had at last arrived, but did not give the reason for her being so long detained. It appears she left this city for Norfolk on Thursday morning last: about 4 o'clock in the evening she put into Cone river, on account of the violent storm, where she lay until Monday morning, when she proceeded to Norfolk. Leaving Norfolk, she arrived in this city yesterday evening, about 3 o'clock.

THE EUTERPEANS.—The admirable singers have prolonged their stay three nights more, to the no small gratification of the public. Go early, and get good seats.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS UP TO 2 P. M.

Coleman's.
G C Polk, Virginia
A D Torre, South Carolina
T D Torre, do
W Taylor, lady & serv't, La
J O Clarke, New York
W A Kurlingham, New York
W J Smith, Virginia
A S Waterman, Virginia
S Rainold, Georgia
Misses Brown, South Carolina
J D Stanard, Virginia
G D Foster & lady, New York
W C Dornie & lady, South Carolina
A Child & lady, Maine
W V Vinton, New York
J W Stowell, Connecticut
R Saunders, Virginia
T L Waddell, New York
J P Smith and lady, Tennessee
M Handy, Maryland
C F Osborne & daughter, Virginia
T T Brooks, Virginia
J L Bonnam, Pennsylvania
J L Bonnam, do
J Burt, North Carolina
T Y Read, Kentucky
Miss Read, do
Miss Paine, Virginia
Miss Wright, do
W Stoddard, do
H Burch, do
J E Southworth, New York
H E Jackson, Maryland
H S Ballard, New York
J C Douglas, U. S. N.
R McKay, North Carolina
C Anderson, Florida
W J Vason, New Orleans
G W Hite & lady, Kentucky
Miss Hite, do
Miss Cox, do
J E Loux, New York

Brown's.
Capt Brooks, Maryland
Hon T L Clingham, North Carolina
W J Hayes